

## THE DAILY JOURNAL

MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1888.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—513 Fourteenth St.  
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Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

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One year, without Sunday.....\$12.00  
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Six months, without Sunday.....7.00  
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INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

## THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Can be found at the following places:  
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The Eastern press, tired of assuming to know all about the Cabinet when it actually knows nothing, has taken to calling General Harrison names. The latest charge is that he is a "sphinx."

A GOOD many exchanges are saying that editorial in the Indianapolis Journal are "inspired." This is very gratifying. The Journal's editors have plugged along for a good many years writing articles which seemed at times not to be appreciated at their true worth, but this tardy recognition of their merit is none the less pleasing.

MR. SULLIVAN, of Boston, has no idea of lowering the standard of the pugilistic profession by the recognition of negro equality. In announcing that he will not fight with a colored man, nor with anybody who does, he takes high ground in favor of the superiority of the white race. We infer that Mr. Sullivan is a Democrat of the time-honored variety.

EVERY city in Indiana and most of the county towns are interested in a repeal of the law limiting the saloon tax to \$100 a year. The law is a relic of legislative barbarism. It operates to protect and encourage saloons, with all their attendant evils, and to deprive cities and towns, where they exist, of much-needed revenue. The limitation should be fixed at not less than \$500.

THE New York Post, which is nothing if not malicious, persistently refers to Indiana as Colonel Dudley's home, and ascribes to him a variety of improper motives in remaining away from the State since election. Col. Dudley and his family have not lived in Indiana for the past seven or eight years, as the Post knows perfectly well. By the way, this partisan sheet is carrying on the war against the gentleman in question just as if the prosecution at this end of the line had not fallen flat. Editor Godkin ought to read the newspapers.

THE Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal imparts the following information as to the difficulty of getting a party quorum in the House:

"It is a fact that during the Fifth Congress, with 168 Democrats and two in opposition voting with them, there has never for one moment been a quorum of that party in the House, not even on the first day of meeting, when the organization was formed. When the vote on the Carlisle-Thobes contest was taken, the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms tried for ten days, with all his authority and power, to get a quorum of Democrats present. He sent out 150 dispatches, and did everything he could to impress them with the importance of the occasion, but he failed utterly, and it was only through Republican votes that a quorum was had."

As the correspondent is Speaker Carlisle's private secretary, he was, of course, in the secrets of the Thobes contest. This little side revelation shows how vigorously the party whip was wielded for Carlisle.

THE Sentinel thinks the present City Council is not fit to be trusted with the collection or disbursement of taxes. The present Council contains some men who were honored citizens of Indianapolis long before any person now connected with the Sentinel became a resident here. Mr. Thalman, chairman of the committee on finance, is one of these, and there is not a more careful or conservative business man in Indianapolis. The Sentinel's insinuations against the Council are on a par with its insinuation that the Journal advocates an increased city revenue in order that it may corruptly or improperly profit by it. Of course the Sentinel does not embrace Democratic members of the Council in these insinuations. No doubt when Sin Coy, who still draws his salary as a member, returns from the northern penitentiary and resumes his seat as the representative of a Democratic ward, and when a few more Democrats of his stripe are elected, the Sentinel will think the Council a highly respectable body, and eminently safe to be trusted with the handling of money.

SENATOR GORMAN, of Maryland, who never was in sympathy with his party's free-trade policy, was of the opinion, nevertheless, immediately after election, that the tariff issue did not cause Cleveland's defeat. Since then he has had an access of information and is quoted as saying recently that the effect of the issue was very great. "I can see it all over," said he, "and it is very plain in Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland where Republican gains are proportionately the greatest. In my State a great many Democrats voted the Republican ticket because they believed in protection. I know of one district where 1,000 Democratic votes went to Harrison on that issue. Our Legislature, five

or six years ago, exempted from taxation all manufacturers whose capital was less than \$10,000 and the result was that a great many small factories were started. Their owners and employees voted solidly for protection. In a county near Baltimore there are a great many of these small manufacturers and the Republican gains in that county were immense. The Democrats in Maryland all turned out and voted at least 5,000 more than at previous elections. But the protection idea changed many Democratic votes." That a good many other Democrats hold like views, although they may not express them so freely, is evident from the dissatisfaction with which the recent utterances of Cleveland, Fairchild and Carlisle have been received. The threshold party workers see nothing but defeat ahead under a continuation of the free-trade policy.

## TRUSTWORTHY CABINET INFORMATION.

There has been a great deal of speculation in regard to General Harrison's Cabinet, most of it wild and wide of the mark. As there seems to be an unusual degree of interest on the subject, the Journal will relieve public curiosity by stating that General Harrison's Cabinet will consist of the following:

Secretary of State—A gentleman of national reputation and large experience in public affairs, who will be entirely free from notoriety and will not attempt to compensate for his subservience to strong powers by his truculence and bravado toward weak ones.

Secretary of the Treasury—A practical statesman and financier, who will not violate the law to nurse the surplus, doctor the monthly debt statements to make the reduction appear large, nor carry an enormous government deficit in favored national banks without interest.

Secretary of War—A man of military knowledge, who will not permit any of his subordinates to issue orders restoring captured rebel flags, or discharge women and children.

Secretary of the Navy—A real man, and not one principally known for following the chase at paper fox hunts, and as an aspiring society leader.

Secretary of the Interior—A well-known Republican who will not order the department flag at half-mast when a distinguished confederate dies, and who does not engage in private land speculations.

Postmaster-general—A prominent Republican, who will begin to reform the postal service within an hour after he has taken the oath of office, and who will use his utmost energy to restore it to its former efficiency. He will also assist in the removal of some postmasters.

Attorney-general—A lawyer of national reputation, who will not own any Pan-electric telephone stock.

We can assure our readers that this is the only trustworthy information on the subject obtainable at the hour of writing. We should not like to say that it comes direct from the President-elect, but we do not believe he will repudiate it.

## A PRESIDENTIAL SCOLD.

Mr. Cleveland's letter to the Boston Free-trade League is an insult to the American people. They ought to thank God every night that each sunset shortens his expiring term by one day. The presidential office has never before been so prostituted to the dissemination of personal whims, and so dwarfed to the dimensions of a narrow egotism as it has been and is by the present incumbent. A tyro in statesmanship and a novice in national affairs, ignorant of political history and political economy, unacquainted with the resources of the country or the temper of the people, mistaking himself for the Nation, his vagaries for principles and his prejudices for convictions, he is the very type and model of what a President ought not to be. The people never gave better proof of their common sense and capacity for self-government than they did by refusing to re-elect him. It was not to be expected that "a man of destiny," inflated with the chimera of his own personality and divine right to rule, should ever forgive the people for thus rejecting his proffered services for a second term, but he might at least cease to use the office for the purpose of insulting them.

The letter to the Massachusetts Free-trade League is in the spirit of the President's late message, though, if possible, in worse temper. He scolds like a fish-wife, and hardly keeps within the limits of linguistic decency. The burden of it is abuse of the people for repudiating his free-trade notions. Those who agree with him are referred to as "patriotic and unselfish," while the 5,436,027 American citizens who voted against him are implied to be the reverse. He congratulates himself and the free-traders on not being actuated "by any sordid motives," and assigns this as a reason why they can boldly "attack the strongholds of selfishness and greed." "The strongholds of selfishness and greed" are the twenty States that voted for General Harrison, and the strongholds of true patriotism and the eighteen States that voted for Grover Cleveland. No paraphrase can do justice to the following passage:

"Our institutions were constructed in purity of purpose and love for humanity. Their operation is adjusted to the touch of national virtue and patriotism, and their results, under such guidance, must be the prosperity and happiness of our people; and so long as the advocates of tariff reform propagate the sentiments in which our institutions had their origin; so long as they apprehend the forces which alone can guide their operation; so long as they, in a spirit of true patriotism, are consecrated to the service of their country, temporary defeat brings no discouragement. It but proves the stubbornness of the forces of combined selfishness, and discloses how far the people have been led astray, and how great is the necessity of redoubled efforts in their behalf. To lose faith in the intelligence of the people is a surrender and an abandonment of the struggle. To arouse their intelligence, and free it from darkness and delusion, gives assurance of speedy and complete victory."

The idea sought to be conveyed in this muddy mass of verbiage, is, that we have departed very far from the original purpose and spirit of the Constitution; that the idea of the framers and founders of the government has been lost sight of, and that the people are developing an alarming incapacity for self-government. This was the idea of the late message, also. Here we are told, almost in so many words, that

national virtue and patriotism are extinct; that the government has been diverted and prostituted from its original purpose; that the people have been led astray by selfish leaders and interests, and that their intelligence is encompassed by "darkness and delusion." All this because the country repudiated Grover Cleveland's free-trade whims. He is awful sorry to see the people thus rushing headlong to destruction, and he would save them from themselves if he could by "redoubled efforts in their behalf." What a pity his time is so short. Perhaps he could be induced to act as assistant savior on the retired list.

Nothing in the entire range of Cleveland's ignorance is more remarkable than his assumption that the Constitution was framed and the early administration of the government conducted in the interest of free trade. He is forever prating about "the sentiments in which our institutions had their origin," about our departure from the "purity of purpose" which characterized the fathers, and that sort of thing. The people whose ignorance he laments are not yet so besotted but they can read, and history tells them that Mr. Cleveland's assumption in this regard is utterly untrue. One of the main objects of the framers of the Constitution, and one of the strongest arguments in favor of its adoption, was to secure a policy of national protection and development. The fathers all favored a protective tariff. One of the first acts of the First Congress was "an act for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States." All the early history of the government was identified with the protection of American industry. The departure from the spirit of the Constitution began when the Southern wing of the Democratic party began to agitate and advocate free trade, and it continued to depart till it brought on the war. The Republican party, by re-establishing the protective-tariff policy on a firm basis, has restored the Constitution to its original intent and purpose. There are facts known to most people, but evidently not to Mr. Cleveland. When he goes out of office, if he has time, he should read the history of the United States.

## THE MAIL SERVICE.

It is hardly worth while to talk about the establishment of a parcels-post system in this country, as some Congressmen seem disposed to do, until the present postal service is restored to a fair degree of efficiency. That it is now in a shameful condition is a matter patent to every person who makes use of the mails. Important letters are submitted to its care with misgivings and a feeling that chance rather than a vigilant system will preside over their transmission. With ordinary correspondence there is, of course, the same feeling of insecurity, and the uncertainty is only a degree less annoying and the delays a trifle less troublesome in one case than the other. As for the newspaper mail, packages of merchandise and what is known as third and fourth-class matter, irregularity is the rule; they may reach their destination within a reasonable time, or they may not, the probabilities being that they will not. During the late campaign such charges were said by administrative organs to be purely political, and their truth was denied. There is no doubt that Republicans had more to complain of than others during that period, their mail being tampered with and delayed to an outrageous extent; but since the election the grumbling has not been confined to the papers of one party. From all parts of the country, and from non-partisan as well as Democratic sources, come complaints of defective service. Since Postmaster-general Dickinson recovered from the shock of learning that the "doubtful" State of Michigan had given a majority of more than 20,000 for Harrison, he has had time to devote to the duties of his office, but apparently the efficiency of the service is a matter in which he feels no concern. He has induced the President to place the railway mail department under civil-service rules, but this is obviously for the purpose of retaining Democratic employees in position, and not for the benefit of the public. Civil-service reform that means something, and that the country needs, is the entire reconstruction of the Postoffice Department, from the superintendents, "chief head clerks," and other managing officials down to the fourth-class postmasters. Doubtless some of them are capable and worthy, but they are part of a system that has become miserably unsatisfactory and corrupt under the present management, and unless they can show unquestionable proofs of their efficiency and merit they must share the odium with the rest. The first reforms instituted by the coming administration should be in the Postoffice Department.

With the advent of better streets, the question of keeping them clean is a subject that will necessarily engage the attention of the city authorities. Indianapolis has the dirtiest and dustiest streets of any city in the United States, and for this the citizens are in a large measure directly responsible. The gutters are the receptacles of all kinds of filth, and the advertising dodger has failed to fill its mission unless the sidewalks are strewn with them from building to curbstone.

Brooklyn, N. Y., suffered from this nuisance until it passed this ordinance:

"No person shall place, or cause to be placed, any dirt, sand or rubbish of any kind in the gutter of any street, lane or avenue of the city of Brooklyn, under the penalty of \$50, to be paid by each and every person causing, or allowing the same to be done, and a penalty of \$25 to be paid by the person or persons owning the premises from which such sand or dirt is taken."

THE New York critics are not treating Mrs. James Brown Potter this season with the tender consideration that greeted her first appearance on the dramatic stage. Then her shortcomings were glossed over, and whatever promise could be gleaned from her acting was made the most of. She was written of as an ambitious amateur and a lady of high social standing, rather than as a professional actress, but now there is no hesitancy in expressing opinions; but the opinions are far from flattering. The critic of the Evening Post says, in what Mrs. Potter doubtless regards as a brutal way, that "as a matter of fact, she has improved very little, if any, since her earlier efforts in this city, and must still be accounted an amateur of a very raw quality. The most salient and most depressing feature of her performance, indeed, is the utter lack in it of anything like acquired skill. The only professional attribute about her is her self-confidence, which in an untutored beginner is by no means a cheering sign. Her movements are ungainly, uncer-

tain and unintelligent—that is to say, devoid of intelligent purpose; her elocution is slovenly to a degree, her gestures are wooden, spasmodic and insignificant, and her facial expression bears the faintest resemblance to the spoken text. There is no fervor in her love, no fire in her indignation, no pathos in her grief, no majesty in her pride—she goes through her part like a child that has learned its lesson, with the halting and deadly precision of a string-impaired marionette." It is admitted, however, by all that her wardrobe is magnificent, and certainly the description of the costumes she is to wear as "Cleostrata" bears out this statement. If she can't act, she can dress, and people who like that sort of thing and are not particular about artistic talent, will probably get their two dollars' worth by merely looking at her clothes.

## ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

MANY strangers from a distance daily pay visits to the tomb of Henry Ward Beecher, in Greenwood, Long Island.

ROBERT BONNER, a New York correspondent, says, takes special pride in the fact that he never borrowed a note, and never borrowed or owed a dollar.

MR. BRIGHT is often visited in his sick-room by two pet Scotch terriers. "You see that dog?" he said one day to a friend, pointing to one of them; "he's as old as I am—he's quite blind."

JOHN POORMAN, at Lima, O., angry at stalled oxen, made a knot in his whip, said he would knock their eyes out, flourished his whip, and then he turned around and found that he had knocked one of his own eyes out.

CLUSSETT, the Communist cut-throat whom the electors of the Var have chosen to disgrace them in the French House of Representatives, is sixty-five years old; tall and well built, in spite of his notorious gluttony and drunkenness.

MRS. KATE RICHMOND, who is at the head of the Wisconsin Lead and Zinc Company, is one of the most successful mining operators in the country. The company has a paid-up capital of \$500,000, and its entire business is personally supervised by Mrs. Richmond.

DR. GIRAUD, a French physician, who regularly used hashish as a stimulant for five years, found that the character and distribution of the population in this country, by diversifying industries, opening new avenues to enterprise and building up home markets all classes benefited.

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off, and resolved never to practice it again. I have religiously kept that resolution for more than thirty years. Had I not done so, I should have been in my grave a quarter of a century ago, for my health had already begun to be affected by alcohol. I was so delighted with my own escape, that I traveled thousands of miles at my own expense and gave hundreds of free temperance lectures in every State between Maine and Wisconsin, besides Missouri, Kentucky, Louisiana and California. I have expended thousands of dollars for temperance. I have built numerous houses for moderate drinking workmen on condition that they would become teetotalers, and they subsequently paid for the houses with the money and extra strength gained thereby." With this record and these principles, Mr. Barnum is naturally a Republican and an earnest opponent of the "third-party prohibition" movement. "A vote for a Prohibitionist," he said, "is a vote for the presidential election, is a vote to give continuance and strength to the rum power."

## WHAT THEY WOULD DO.

"Yolokos Kysar," dead and turned to clay, would have kept the wind away from the sails. Could he hear barbarian Gorman speak his name, he would have said as with clenched hands he cried:

"Ah, is this fame?"

If in this study there is Limbo-land, could "Wird's" shade upbraid his powerful hand. As with thick tongues they give his name a "We," he'd quickly strike off those who would not use their Latin with a "Ve."

—Boston Transcript.

## COMMENT AND OPINION.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND tells the Tariff Reform Club of Massachusetts that the tariff is a tax, and reproaches an ungrateful republic more in sorrow than in anger. It is evident that on the Democratic President's mind, the tariff is a tax, and that he is not a little annoyed by the tariff reformers, learning nothing and forgetting nothing.

THE effect of this planting of factories contiguous to the farms cannot be otherwise than beneficial to the character and distribution of the population in this country. By diversifying industries, opening new avenues to enterprise and building up home markets all classes benefited.

It will be a long time before the ratio between actual population and the number of people who can be well supported here comfortably has been so far equalized as to require any prohibition of immigration of this sort. The beggars, paupers and criminals should be kept out by honest official action.

The beneficial effects of the Nicaragua canal on the political and commercial interests of the United States cannot easily be exaggerated. It is a stupendous undertaking, not so much in its money cost as in its influence on our trade and our relations with the countries of this continent. It is destined to fill a large place in the attention of the American people, and its merits deserve a very careful study.

ANY organization which tends to cause or to keep alive war between employers and employed is certain to do harm to both. In the end the organization ceases to commend itself to the good sense of workers; they see that they have lost whatever they have gained in organizing it; and then, too often, they only turn to some other organization of the same sort, hoping that it may be more effective.

The English government pays \$20,000 a year for dining the officers of the Queen's Guard, on duty at St. James's Palace. The only two guards who receive a mess allowance from the government are the guard at St. James's Palace and the Castle Guard, Dublin, the latter receiving \$4,000 per annum from the British taxpayer.

"THOMAS TUSSEY," musician, schoolmaster, scrivener, husbandman, glazier, poet, more skillful in all than thriving in any vocation, born 1815, who died in London 1880, was the author of the lines:

At Christmas play and make good cheer,  
For Christmas comes but once a year.

THE late Laurence Peel was the youngest and last surviving brother of Sir Robert Peel. He was married to a daughter of the fourth Duke of Richmond, and inherited a fortune worth \$40,000 a year. He was in Parliament only three years, and spent most of his life in easy social and benevolent leisure, chiefly at Brighton.

DURING Mr. Irving's recent visit to Birmingham, Miss Terry and Miss Marion Terry occupied a box one evening when they were not in the cast. But between the acts such an array of opera-glasses was leveled at them that they were forced to beat a retreat. They spent the rest of the time between the acts on the stairs outside the box, eating candy, and heaping gentle obligations upon the bad manners of the town.

MISS ANNE A. DICKINSON has gone back to Pittston, Pa., to spend the winter with her aged mother, and is still under the doctor's care. She is to have a return visit to England, and her fortune as an actress on the London stage, where it is believed her Anne Boleyn would be a success. She has lost the larger part of her fortune, and as soon as she is well again she will take up some money-making pursuit.

JAY GOULD has his whims, just like a poor man. In going upstairs he always puts his left foot on the step first, even if he has to get out of step to do it. If by accident or through neglect he happens to start with the right foot he is certain to remark to himself, "I have reached the top of the steps, and if he does will return and start over again. Another reported peculiarity of Mr. Gould is his habit of carrying a stick in his immediate employ, and it is said that he dislikes to do business with men who have fair hair.

ACCORDING to Dr. Lucy M. Hall, the average farm-house has the healthful place that it is supposed to be by the people who live in it. Of the crowded cities in summer, she has examined more than 150 country houses, East and West, and has found that disease and death lurked within many a vine-clad and moss-covered cottage because simple domestic laws were violated. Some of the evils Dr. Hall discovered were improper drainage, unventilated cellars, failure to ventilate sleeping apartments, exclusion of light, too much shade about the house and the improper disposal of kitchen refuse.

CANON FLEMING, the popular preacher, is a remarkable man, and he has a remarkable son. This young man decided not long ago that he wished to go into the army. He was too old to secure a commission in the ordinary way, so he enlisted as a private in the carabinieri. His ability and good conduct soon attracted the attention of the commanding officer, who did not like him, and in an incredibly short time Mr. Fleming got a commission. No sooner an officer than another piece of luck befell him. He met an exceedingly charming young lady, who, in winning her affections, was married to her. This young lady was Miss Norman, daughter of Sir Henry Norman, who has just been appointed Governor of Queensland.

A REPORTER of the New York Sun has a window that commands a view of a sewing-room over a gentleman's furnishing store. Every morning when the reporter gets up he sees a slender girl sewing by the work-room window. Often when he comes home at night she is still there and still sewing. She is making eyelets in shirtfronts. It is nice and delicate work, though she does it with the persistence of a machine. She takes thirty stitches every minute. That is 1,800 every hour or 18,000 every day. In a week she takes 108,000 stitches. Her hand moves a yard for every stitch. In a week she measures off precisely six miles and a quarter of space with that hand. The pay for this prodigious amount of labor is \$1 a day, and she is considered a high-priced, skilled workwoman.

KOSOVITZ relates in his "Memoirs of Exile" that the Duchess of Sutherland, whose death was recently recorded, was at one time very enthusiastic about the Hungarian cause, and did a great deal for many of the Magyar refugees in London after 1849. She even took lessons in the Hungarian language, and succeeded within a short time in speaking that idiom remarkably well. Once in 1859 while still Marchioness of Stafford she was at a ball given by Napoleon III. at the Hotel de la Paix, where she met the Hungarian noblewoman, Countess H—, whom she addressed in the Magyar tongue. But the Countess replied that she was educated in "French," and could not speak her own native language. To which the Marchioness of Stafford rejoined, "I was educated London, and yet I speak the language of your brave nation," and turned her back to the patriotic Countess H—.

"I DRANK," says P. T. Barnum, "more or less intoxicating liquors from 1837 till 1847. The last four of these years I was in England, and there the habit and my appetite for liquor grew so strong from month to month that I discovered that if continued it would certainly work my ruin. With a tremendous effort, and a most determined resolution, I broke the habit square

off, and resolved never to practice it again. I have religiously kept that resolution for more than thirty years. Had I not done so, I should have been in my grave a quarter of a century ago, for my health had already begun to be affected by alcohol. I was so delighted with my own escape, that I traveled thousands of miles at my own expense and gave hundreds of free temperance lectures in every State between Maine and Wisconsin, besides Missouri, Kentucky, Louisiana and California. I have expended thousands of dollars for temperance. I have built numerous houses for moderate drinking workmen on condition that they would become teetotalers, and they subsequently paid for the houses with the money and extra strength gained thereby." With this record and these principles, Mr. Barnum is naturally a Republican and an earnest opponent of the "third-party prohibition" movement. "A vote for a Prohibitionist," he said, "is a vote for the presidential election, is a vote to give continuance and strength to the rum power."

WHAT THEY WOULD DO.

"Yolokos Kysar," dead and turned to clay, would have kept the wind away from the sails. Could he hear barbarian Gorman speak his name, he would have said as with clenched hands he cried:

"Ah, is this fame?"

If in this study there is Limbo-land, could "Wird's" shade upbraid his powerful hand. As with thick tongues they give his name a "We," he'd quickly strike off those who would not use their Latin with a "Ve."

—Boston Transcript.

## THE CLEVELAND POLICY.

A Democratic Journal Points Out the Reasons So Far Achieved.

New York Sun.